

"SMALL NAVY" MEN LASHED IN HOUSE

Charges of "Graft" Against Officers Stir Padgett to Bitter Reply.

DEFENDS APPROPRIATION

Says United States Is Third Naval Power in World at Present.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—A debate on the naval appropriation bill that incited Democratic orators to indulge in bitter exchanges and recriminations was staged in the House of Representatives today. It was provoked by Representative Padgett of Tennessee, the Democratic chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, who made a bitter attack upon the "small navy" members of his party. Mr. Padgett defended officers of the navy, repudiating the imputation that these officers "grafted," as charged by Representative Witherspoon of Mississippi, a Democrat, as a means of building up the naval establishment. Chairman Padgett lashed the "small navy" group for an hour or more, and he was enthusiastically applauded by members on both sides of the chamber.

Defends Naval Officers.

Chairman Padgett, who is normally a man of peace, was angry when he took the floor to speak.

"I stand here to repel these insinuations against the naval officers of the United States," he declared. "Who are these officers and whence do they come? Do they not spring from the best families in the land? Have we not seen them in the honor of our country? Have we not placed in their hands our flag, the emblem of our sovereignty and the symbol of our power? And yet when we come to the little question of how many ships we are to have, the question of what is needed in the way of new construction, their motives are to be questioned, their honor to be torn down, and they are to be branded as men moved by an unholy purpose, and conspirators in an unholy cause."

Representatives Witherspoon and Hensley charged that naval officers had classed the American navy below that of Germany in strength, whereas the "small navy" members asserted the United States actually ranked ahead of Germany as a naval power. Messrs. Witherspoon and Hensley were so intemperate in their utterances that they practically included Congressmen, as well as naval officers, in their sweeping assertions that "graft" was the motive that impelled those who asked for a large navy.

Beginning his speech, Chairman Padgett said that the debate had been unique; that it had been filled with statements including charges and insinuations and innuendoes of bad faith and bad purposes.

Accusers Squirm at Denial.

Messrs. Witherspoon and Hensley seemed in the seats as Chairman Padgett thundered against the charges of their attack on American naval officers.

"There is not a particle of basis for criticism of the Navy Department," continued Mr. Padgett, "and I have said before that the Secretary of the Navy has given personal attention to the administration of his office and that he has submitted estimates this year \$24,000,000 less than the estimates of the year ago. These gentlemen, two in their mischievousness and one of them upon the floor of the House, characterized these estimates as extravagant and wasteful and criminal waste of the public money. This bill with two battalions is carrying \$23,000,000 less than the law of last year with one battleship, yet these same gentlemen charge the present Naval Affairs Committee and the present Administration with extravagance."

"They said by innuendo and insinuation and by use of such words as 'grafters' that the officers of the navy are discrediting the true interests and welfare of the navy; that they are forgetful of the high trust imposed upon them and are recommending the construction of ships that are not needed for the purpose of affording an opportunity to the contractors in this country to sell steel and other articles to the navy."

"There is absolutely no foundation for that charge. It is a slander upon an honorable and noble and as patriotic a body of officers as ever dedicated their lives to the service of their country and who are willing to write their own epitaphs in their own blood for their country's honor."

U. S. Third Naval Power.

In summarizing the comparative strength of the navies of the world, Chairman Padgett argued that on the basis of tonnage, completed and in process of construction, the United States undoubtedly stood third among naval powers.

"Great Britain at the present time has completed 2,072,711 tons," said Chairman Padgett. "Germany has 943,338 tons, the United States 780,000 tons. How would it be if you took in what is building? The relative rank would not be changed. Great Britain would have 2,611,291 tons, Germany, 1,228,298 tons, and the United States, 921,844 tons."

These ratings, Mr. Padgett said, came from sources that were recognized as authoritative the world over.

"It has been with me all my lifetime and I am proud of it," said Mr. Padgett, "never to impute to any man an improper motive or purpose as long as his conduct is susceptible of an honorable interpretation."

He quoted an old French maxim which says that the criticism of Messrs. Witherspoon and Hensley, which interrupted him, means: "Shame be it to him who evil thinks."

"The more you think of these things," he added, "the more preposterous it becomes and the more it is to be regretted that men will so forget themselves in their momentary enthusiasm for their preconceived notions and ideas as to bar down the character and destroy the confidence of the American people in the integrity and high character of the navy and the hands we place the flag of our country."

TEXAS STUDENTS ENLIST.

Boys Join Militia and Girls Volunteer as Nurses.

Waco, Tex., April 25.—Following the call of Gov. Coggins for volunteers, 150 students in Baylor University enrolled themselves in the militia and sixty girls volunteered as nurses. The boys' enrollment is the enrollment of the University.

Robert Brooks of Baylor is president of the Texas peace congress and president of the American Peace Society. He put no obstacle in the way of those who wished to enlist. While he disapproved the necessity of war with Mexico, he thought that nothing would so deter the students from going to the front. He has placed emphasis on the disposal of the Red Cross Society, which is recruiting the nurses.

GARRISON ASKS FOR FUNDS TO MOVE ARMY

Needs \$100,000 to Aid in Sending Additional Troops to the Border.

CONGRESS TIES SERVICE

No Attention Paid to Appeals Made for Months in Anticipation of Crisis.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Two emergency appropriations to provide means for moving additional regiments of the regular army to the Mexican border were requested today by Secretary of War Garrison in formal communications to Congress. The funds desired are: For printing, \$50,000; for mileage of officers and contract surgeons, \$50,000.

The requests were transmitted to Congress by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, who in addition to Secretary Garrison took occasion to call attention to the urgent need of the appropriations in view of the unusual conditions produced by the Mexican crisis. These two items represent deficiencies in the appropriation for printing and for mileage for the current fiscal year.

The allowance of \$144,000 for printing and \$50,000 for mileage has been exhausted, and unless Congress makes up the deficiency it will be impossible for the army to operate under the current appropriation for the next fiscal year becomes available on July 1.

Documents Badly Needed.

There is imperative need of printing the field service regulations and organization tables, which have been worked out in exhaustive detail by the Army War College. These documents must be in the hands of all commanding officers before any general movement of the army is attempted.

In fact, the army could be moved only by the fact that these regulations and tables are not even now in the hands of the preliminary movements of troops on the border.

War Department officials have been endeavoring for months to get these regulations and tables printed in order to be prepared for any crisis in the Mexican trouble which might develop, but they found themselves tied hand and foot by the fact that the measure printing appropriation allowed by Congress had been exhausted and that the lawmaking body was reluctant to authorize an emergency fund. Now that the country is facing war, it is expected that Congress will vote the emergency appropriations without delay.

Will Be Considered on Monday.

The communications were referred to the Communications Committee of the House, which will consider them on Monday.

The printing and mileage appropriations are not the only allowances for the 1914 expenses of the army which have been exhausted. There are deficiencies for appropriations for pay and subsistence of the troops totalling \$3,600,000. Secretary of War Garrison already has asked Congress to wipe out this deficiency, but no action has been taken by the House.

A joint resolution was passed by the House today authorizing the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to lend equipment for the purpose of instruction and training to sanitary organizations of the American National Red Cross.

RUSH ORDER FOR 1,200 HORSES.

Quartermaster Instructs Immediate Purchase in Chicago Yards.

CHICAGO, April 25.—Twelve hundred horses were ordered to be purchased immediately and shipped to Galveston in a telegram received today from Washington at the Quartermaster's office of the central department of the army.

Capt. Roy B. Harper, in charge of the depot department, was ordered to open bids. It is expected that a purchase will be made before to-morrow night.

CARRANZA READY TO FIGHT?

Report of His Declaring Spaniards Will Aid the Mexicans.

LONDON, April 25.—A Madrid despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says the local Spanish press association has received a despatch from Venustiano Carranza, dated at Chihuahua, saying that he protests most energetically against American invasion of Mexico.

Carranza adds that the Mexican people will be united to fight against the invaders to the last breath and that of the 17,000 Spaniards in Mexico many were ready to fight by the side of the Mexicans. Carranza makes no mention of Villa in his cablegram.

U. S. NOT TO FIGHT THE REBELS

Bryan Tells Carranza Reparation From Huerta Only Is Wanted.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—A note which the State Department has despatched to Gen. Carranza through the American Consular Agent at Vera Cruz, it was made known today, reiterates the intention of the American Government merely to secure reparation from the Huerta Government and not to engage in hostilities against the Constitutionalists.

CARNEGIE A PEACE COURIER.

Announces News of Mediation to Audience at a Concert.

At the intermission of the Oratorio Society's performance of "Ruth" in Carnegie Hall last night Andrew Carnegie left his box and announced from the stage President Wilson's acceptance of the proffer of mediation by Brazil, Argentina and Chile.

"Behold, I bring you good tidings," Mr. Carnegie said. "I have here a telegram from President Wilson announcing the possibility of mediation in the Mexican trouble."

It was one of the happiest moments in his life, Mr. Carnegie went on, to be able to announce this to a New York audience. He praised President Wilson's stand, which, he said, would put the position of the United States clear in the eyes of the world.

Mr. Carnegie's appearance on the stage, which was a surprise even to the management, was greeted with applause, which was redoubled after his announcement.

AMERICAN'S RANCH RAIDED.

Sentiment Against U. S. Growing Rapidly in Northern Mexico.

EL PASO, Tex., April 25.—The ranch of George Lock of El Paso, located twelve miles from Casagrande, was raided on Thursday by the Quevedo brothers, all-battering band. Ranch buildings valued at more than \$5,000 gold were burned, and it is believed that a large part of the stock was seized by the raiders.

This, together with word that anti-American sentiment is growing at an alarming rate in the whole Casagrande region was the information brought to El Paso to-night by a cattleman of that section.

PRESIDENT BAER OF READING GRAVELY ILL; FAMILY GATHERS

Has an Acute Gastric Attack and Is in Unconscious State.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—George F. Baer, president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway and the head of the so-called "anthracite coal trust," was taken ill while on his way from his home at 1718 Spruce street to his offices in the Reading Terminal this morning.

He is in a grave condition and has been unconscious since the attack. Mr. Baer is 72 years old.

Dr. Alfred E. Stengel and Dr. George G. Ross gave out the following statement late this afternoon:

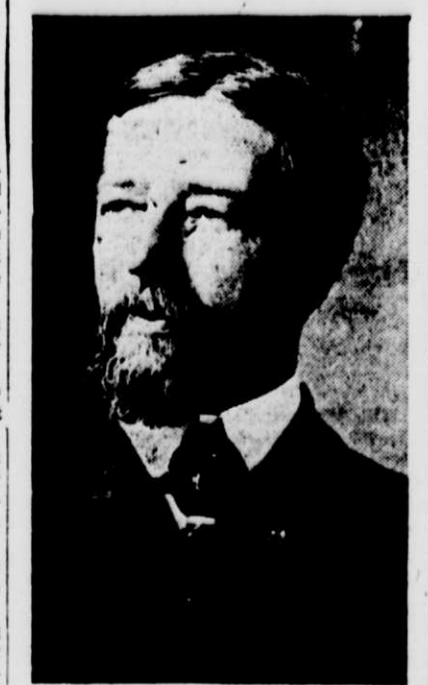
"Mr. Baer had a severe gastric attack about 9 o'clock this morning and shortly thereafter became unconscious, with evidences of disturbances of the kidneys. The illness is very grave."

At 8 o'clock to-night it was said that Mr. Baer's condition was still very grave and that he was unconscious.

Four of Mr. Baer's daughters arrived at his home early this afternoon. They are Mrs. Emily Baer Conrad of Reading, Mrs. William Griseom Cox of Wilmington, Mrs. Heber L. Smith of Reading and Mrs. William N. Appel of Lancaster. Mrs. Isaac Heister of Reading, another daughter, arrived to-night.

Baer collapsed near Fifteenth and Walnut streets. He was walking east on Walnut street when a man saw him stagger. Going to his aid the man assisted Mr. Baer into a tailor's shop. He was in great distress and was suffering from severe pains in his stomach.

When a doctor arrived he found Mr. Baer in a serious condition. An effort was made to assist the railroad president to a cab, but before the door was reached he



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George F. Baer, President of the Reading Railroad.

weakened so perceptibly that the physician had him placed on the floor. Believing him to be in a critical condition the doctor telephoned for Mrs. Baer, who arrived a few minutes later, and Mr. Baer then was taken home.

It is said that Mr. Baer has been in good health usually up to the present attack.

MARINE OFFICERS SHIFTED.

Orders From Washington Cause Changes in Many Commands.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The following orders to officers of the Marine Corps were issued to-night:

Major C. Gumborg-Andrews, Washington, D. C., to navy yard, New York, duty battalion on special service squadron.

Capt. A. E. Harding, Washington, D. C., to Port Royal, S. C., duty command Forty-fourth Company.

Capt. H. C. Snyder, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to New York, duty command Forty-sixth Company.

Capt. J. S. Turrell, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to Mare Island, Cal., duty command Thirty-sixth Company.

Capt. P. M. Selick, retired, Gadsden, Ala., to St. Louis, to take charge recruiting office there.

Capt. R. E. Walker, retired, Middletown, N. Y., to navy yard, Norfolk, to take charge recruiting office there after instruction at recruit depot.

First Lieut. Otto Becker, Jr., St. Louis, to navy yard, New York, duty Forty-fifth Company.

Second Lieut. T. M. Luby, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to navy yard, Philadelphia, duty Forty-third Company.

Second Lieut. J. T. Reid, navy yard, Charleston, S. C., to navy yard, New York, duty Forty-sixth Company.

Capt. J. F. McGill, First Lieut. M. E. Shearer, by U. S. S. West Virginia, duty Twenty-eighth Company.

Capt. Mackler Babb, duty Forty-third Company.

First Lieut. C. H. Wells, duty Forty-fourth Company.

First Lieut. H. B. Pratt, duty Thirty-sixth Company.

Second Lieut. G. A. Stowell, navy yard, Norfolk, to navy yard, New York, duty Forty-sixth Company.

Second Lieut. H. P. Torrey, navy yard, Norfolk, to navy yard New York, duty Forty-fifth Company.

THREE SPIES ARRESTED.

Held Up With Code Books on Way to Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 25.—The police arrested three Mexicans, Pedro Alvarado, B. Gross and Emiliano Bavendo, on charges of vagrancy to-day. The men, the police assert, are spies. Books containing code writing were found in their suitcases. Fresh custom house taxes were stamped on satchels. They were marked "4484, Pier 6."

The contents of the code book are written in a fine Spanish hand. References are made to "Americans," "guarda de secretes" and "liberte." The Mexicans said they were on their way to Chicago when arrested. They are well dressed.

MORE SOLDIERS WOUNDED.

Three Additional Casualties at Vera Cruz Are Reported.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—These additional casualties at Vera Cruz have been reported:

Wounded.

Cantwell, Edwin J., Cincinnati, ordinary seaman attached to the New Hampshire.

Craig, George G., 556 Hamburg avenue, Brooklyn, ordinary seaman, attached to the Utah.

Bowden, Platts A., Greensboro, N. C., ordinary seaman, attached to the Vermont.

Summerlin, Randolph, private, Marine Corps, attached to the Vermont. (Previously reported killed).

BOND ISSUE PLANNED TO GET WAR FUNDS

One of \$100,000,000 Projected After \$50,000,000 Emergency Appropriation.

STAMP TAX IS OPPOSED

Scheme Is to Revise Revenue Laws to Provide a Larger Income.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—A comprehensive plan for raising money to carry on the war if the operations against Mexico are continued has been devised by the Secretary of the Treasury and the leaders in Congress. It contemplates:

First—An emergency appropriation of \$50,000,000, or so much as the President may deem necessary.

Second—A bond issue of \$100,000,000 or more, as the exigencies of the situation may require.

Third—The enactment of legislation revising the revenue laws so as to yield a steady income after the emergency appropriations and the proceeds from the bond issue have become exhausted.

Representative Underwood is chairman of the House committee that will originate any extraordinary legislation that may be needed. Secretary McAdoo said there is now in the Treasury a free fund of approximately \$50,000,000. Of this it is estimated that it would be safe to appropriate \$50,000,000 for war purposes.

Estimate of Daily Expenses.

With the assembling of a volunteer army in the field it is estimated that the war expenses of the Government would run up to \$1,000,000 a day. An emergency appropriation of \$50,000,000, therefore, soon would be exhausted. The Secretary of the Treasury would then be called upon to float a loan.

Section 14 of the Payne-Aldrich law.

which was not repealed by the Underwood-Simmons tariff act, authorized an issue of bonds to the extent of \$500,000,000 for any emergency that may confront the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury also has available an authorization of \$23,000,000 in Panama bonds which have not yet been floated. Loans, therefore, may be easily made up to a total of \$538,000,000.

To what extent the Administration would go in making bond issues for war purposes is a question that has not yet been decided. It has been tentatively determined, however, that it would not be well to issue bonds beyond \$100,000,000.

This sum, together with such emergency appropriation as might be made by Congress, would be ample, it is believed, to keep things going until the extraordinary revenue laws were in operation and contributions from them being turned into the Treasury.

At the conference on the subject of war revenue measures were given by Mr. Underwood that Congress would respond with emergency funds and new revenues just as soon as the President gives the word.

Stamp Act Opposed.

If present plans are carried out Congress will not revive the stamp act of 1898 in its entirety. There is an uneasy feeling in the minds of the leaders that to keep things going throughout the country during the course of the Administration in beginning warlike movements against Mexico.

The leaders are reluctant at this time to revive revenue measures that would lay the burden of the war directly on practically every individual in the land. The stamp tax of 1898 was levied on a multitude of articles, many of them of everyday consumption, and millions of transactions were conducted daily in which the individual was reminded that he was paying the cost.

Indirect taxation will be invoked in this instance. For example, the tax on beer will be doubled. Customs duties will be levied on tea and coffee, products that are now admitted free.

In the consumption of beer, tea and coffee the cost may be paid by the individual, but he pays in such a way that he does not always realize the cost. The individual comes in personal contact with the stamp tax and whatever the occasion for such taxation it always is vexatious and generally unpopular.

There has been some suggestion that the war might force Congress to increase the rates of the income tax law. This will not be done if it can be avoided.

At present Treasury officials, as well as leaders in Congress, are of the opinion that ample funds can be raised without increasing the existing rates of the income tax act.

SELLING RUSH PUTS STOCKS NEAR CHAOS

Big Interests Here Save Market From Complete Demoralization.

BULLS ARE PARALYZED

Worst Day Since Balkan War—Breaks All Along the Line.

The stock market had a thoroughly bad quarter of an hour yesterday. The heavy foreign liquidation during the week—which was more extensive than any movement that had been witnessed since the Balkan war—was a greater burden than the market could stand.

The effect of all this selling was all the greater, because it came at the end of a prolonged decline in prices, which threatened to wipe out all of the ground gained since the "bottom" of last June, reached after the great period of drastic liquidation which began in October, 1912.

The market opened with a feeling everywhere of great nervousness and uneasiness. From the start prices were subjected to heavy selling from bear operators. This was supplemented by selling from commission houses, where calls for margins had failed to result in a strengthening of margins accounts.

Speculation on the bull side was practically paralyzed by the events of the past few weeks. The almost complete absence of buying soon resulted in severe breaks all along the line.

The declines of the day taken by themselves were not violent, but coming on the top of a big fall their influence was great. Trading was feverish and excited and on several occasions the market looked as if it might break wide open at any moment. At these times buying interests were noticeable, and this served to steady the market and prevent the demoralization which would inevitably have occurred had the market been left to itself. Business was more active than on any Saturday since last September.

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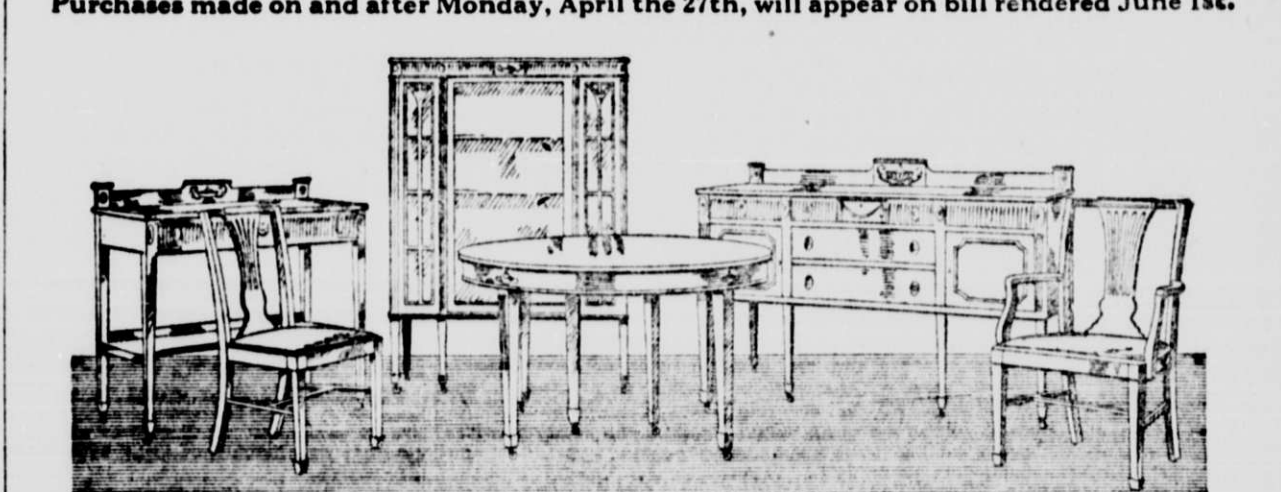
34th Street 5th Avenue

Unprecedented Values

During Last Week of the Annual April Sales of

Linens, China, Lamps, Furniture, Rugs, Beds and Bedding

Purchases made on and after Monday, April the 27th, will appear on bill rendered June 1st.



Dining Room Furniture

Ten-piece Suite as illustrated; designed and made especially for James McCreery & Co.; of the best selected Cuban Mahogany; finished in Old English Brown color; all carved by hand from the solid wood; including Buffet, 60 inches long, China Closet, Extension and Serving Tables, five Sidechairs and one Armchair; seats upholstered in Blue Hair Cloth. regularly 375.00, 295.00

Ten-piece Suites.—Sheraton model; including Buffet, China Closet, Serving and Extension Tables; five Sidechairs and one Armchair. regularly 350.00, 235.00

Nine-piece Arts and Crafts Suites; including Buffet, China Closet, Extension Table, four Sidechairs and two Armchairs. 166.50 and 179.75 regularly 217.00 and 256.00

LIBRARY FURNITURE

Solid Mahogany Fireside Chairs or Rockers. regularly 25.00, 15.00

Mahogany Wing Chairs. regularly 22.50

Mahogany Library Table. regularly 30.00

Mahogany Library Table. regularly 47.00, 35.00

BRASS BEDS & BEDDING

Single or Full Size; Colonial model; bright or satin finish; best English lacquer. regularly 37.00, 19.75

Full size, Colonial model. regularly 42.00, 25.00

Bungalow Beds.—bright or satin finish. regularly 15.00, 11.75

Four-post Brass Beds.—twin or full size; best English lacquer, regularly 37.00, 19.50

"McCreery" Luxury Mattresses. regularly 35.00

regularly 45.00

Preparatory to receiving new shipments extraordinary price concessions have been made on two complete lines of fine lead-blown Stemware, cut in very attractive conventional and floral designs, the products of the famous Baccarat Works of France and a leading Domestic Glass Factory.

In the Imported line the prices range from 3.25 per dozen for Cordial Glasses (regularly 6.50 doz.) to 6.00 per dozen for Goblets (regular price 12.00 doz.)

In the Domestic line the prices range from 1.65 per dozen for Cordial Glasses (regular price 3.35 doz.) to 2.00 per dozen for Goblets (regular price 4.00 doz.)

Must Have It In The Boudoir or Kitchen

Hot Water is essential to your comfort, to your health and consequently to your happiness. These are the reasons why you should have a GAS WATER HEATER.

Another good reason is that at small cost for the Gas used, the water for your bath is ready when wanted and at the temperature desired.

At any Manhattan or Bronx Gas Office you can see GAS WATER HEATERS that we sell outright or on instalments.

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Consolidated Gas Company of New York

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